

B<sup>1</sup>  
fragment was restricted with *Hind*III and cloned into pUC9 to give pUC9/slr. The sequence of both ends of the insert was confirmed in recombinants grown in Epicurian SURE cells. To disrupt the gene, a kanamycin resistance gene (*k'*) isolated from a modified bluescript vector (pBSHdSpl, was blunt—ended with the Klenow fragment and cloned into a unique *Xba*I site in the *ycf* 24 insert to give pUC9/slr/*k'*. Recombinants in XLI-blue MRF' cells were selected using kanamycin. Disruption of the *ycf* 24 insert was confirmed by sequencing the junction regions.--

Pages 20 and 21, delete the paragraph spanning page 20, line 32 through page 21, line 19, and insert the following therefor:

B<sup>2</sup>  
-- Disruption of *ycf* 24 in *E. coli* was carried out along similar lines, but in this case disruption was with the *aadA* gene for streptomycin resistance (*S'*). *ycf* 24 from *E. coli* was amplified using primers based on the accession no. D90811 with added terminal restriction sites: 5' GAG CTC GGA ATT CGC ATG TGG CTG TGG CGA AAG (SEQ ID NO:6) and 3' GAG CTC GGG ATC CTT ATC CGA CGC TGT GTT CAA G (SEQ ID NO:7). The *E.colii aadA* gene was introduced at a *Bsg*I restriction site near the centre of *ycf* 24 and cloned into the bluescript vector pBSKS<sup>+</sup>. The construct was linearized for transformation and to allow homologous recombination in *E. coli* LE392 host cells. The linearized recombinant plasmid pBSKS<sup>+</sup>/*ycf*24/*S'* was transfected into *E. coli* by heat shock but no homologous recombinants were found from the primary normal size colonies; a few antibiotic resistant colonies were recovered that carried circular episomes likely to have arisen from re-ligation of the construct. After 2 days incubation at 37°C small colonies were observed. Cells from these were found to be